THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, & Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of twenty per cent will be made.

PERSONS sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

HANDBILLS, CARDS, BLANKS, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.

ANTHONY BEELEN,
RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns* at the CASTLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for Machinery of every description—Smiths Anvils, Rolers for rolling Iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making Abbot's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumfords backs and jams, Hollow ware; common and reemed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,
Hatters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.
Pittsburgh, January 2, 1812.

LAND FOR SALE.
I WILL sell the north east quarter section of Lot No. 19, in the 15th township and fourth range of the Steubenville district, containing 162 acres, lying on the New road *now* made from Georgetown, on the Ohio, to Mansfield, via New-Lisbon and Canton, about 8 miles west of the town of New-Lisbon, in Columbiana county, State of Ohio. This land is rich and well timbered. It will be sold very low for cash, or on a credit of four years.
Apply to
JAMES GRAY,
corner of Libery and Front streets, Pittsburgh,
January 8, 1813.

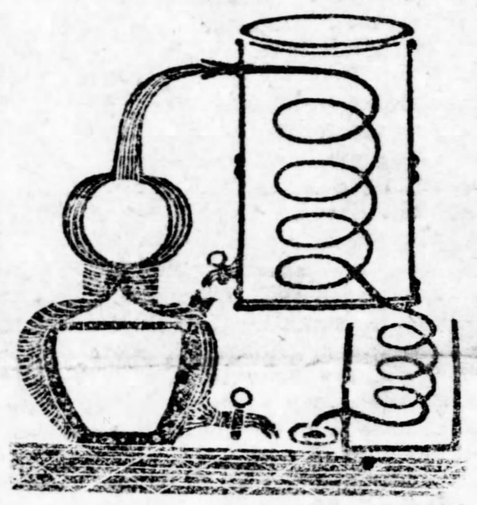
A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
The Farm in the occupation of John Niblow, situated on the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of Big Beaver and Beaver town, is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. This farm is improved contains by patent, 330 acres, the whole of it is first and second bottom, has a valuable Ferry opposite the point, and the title indisputable.
The whole of the tract, the one half, or the third, will be sold as may be required by the purchaser.
Enquire of JOHN NIBLOW, on the premises; or WM. WILKINS, Pittsburgh.
December 9, 1812. tf

NOTICE.
The subscriber proposes transacting business as an agent in the
Land Office,
before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the state, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.
WM. WALLACE.
Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. 1y

FERREE'S POWDER.
THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling *Ferree's Powder.* A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in Market.
T. & J. CROMWELL.
Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812.

SADDLERS.
Constant employment will be given by the subscriber to five or six
JOURNEYMEN SADDLERS,
either at piece work or by the week—Wages paid every Saturday evening.
JOHN LITTLE.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1813.
tf

TAKE NOTICE
THE subscriber having made every effort to collect his accounts which are long outstanding, but finding it impossible to get it accomplished, is under the necessity of putting them into the hands of *John Darragh, Esq.* for collection where *Jos. McClintock Junr.* will attend every day, (Sundays excepted) from 8 o'clock in the morning, until 5 in the afternoon, for the purpose of settleing the same.
JOHN BAIRD.
N. B. The subscriber continues his business as usual; and has now on hand *Superfine Cloths of the best quality, Silk Cotton and worsted waistcoating, Aloian, Bedford, Imperial & Princes Cords, Scarlet Cloth & Cassimeres Silver Epaulets, Lace, Sword Knotts, Cords Tassells,* suitable for the Military.
J. B.
Pittsburgh, January 21, 1813.



GEORGE MILTENBERGER,
Has for sale at his Copper and Tin Ware House, next door to the Post Office, a large assortment of
STILLS,
of all sizes from 50 to 120 gallons, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.
ALSO,
Brass Kettles from 1 to 20 gallons.
Copper by the sheet.
Tin by the box.
Sheet Iron by the 100lbs or less quantity.
N. B. Orders forwarded for stills or any kind of Copper or Tin Work, will be punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest possible prices.
Wanted Two Apprentices to the Brass Foundery business.
N. B. The highest price in cash, will be given for any quantity of Old Copper, Brass and Pewter.
Pittsburgh, October 9, 1812.

LAND FOR SALE,
BEAUTIFULLY and healthily situated in Beaver county, on the waters of Racoon Creek 21 miles distant from Pittsburgh, and 11 from Georgetown in nearly a straight direction between these two points. The Tract conntains near 300 acres, 80 of which is cleared, about 8 acres first rate meadow, and at a small expence may be made 40 acres more, being fine low bottom land; a young apple and peach orchard, of choice fruit, selected from the best orchards, all now in a flourishing state, in the whole about 1200. The soil of this tract is excellent, and that already cleared in a fine state of of cultivation; is in a good neighborhood —convenient Mills, and other useful improvements. A small portion of the purchase money will be required in hand, and a liberal credit will be given for the remainder.
This Tract will be sold either in part or the whole as it will answer to divide, the improvements being separate. For further particulars apply to *John Bever,* in Georgetown, or to the subscriber on the premises, who will shew the property. A good title will be made, and if required security given.
WILLIAM BEVER.
January 23, 1813.

JUSTCIES BLANKS,
Handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

The Subscriber offers for Sale, as the Agent of Nathaniel Shaler, of Connecticut, the following
Tracts of Land,
in the Counties of Portage, Cuyahoga, Trumbull and Huron, in the State of Ohio.
17,500 acres in No. 4, 8th Range, of the Western Reserve Lands.
7,000 acres in No. 5, 3d range.
5,000 acres in the township of Springfield.
4,000 acres in allotted townships in Geaugo county.
10,000 acres bounded north by Lake Erie, and west by Vermillion river.
10,000 acres lying on the Black river.
Also, a Tract of Land about 16,000 acres, on the Kenhawa river, in the state of Virginia, about six miles above the Salt Works, and a Tract of 84,000 acres lying on Guyandot, in the same state.
The titles to the above Lands are unquestionable.
CHARLES SHALER.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,
Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand and are just now opening, at their Store in Market Street, next door to James Brown's Baker Shop, a large and general assortment of
DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES,
which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.
JOHN & JAMES BROWN.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1813. tf

A Gardner and Farmer
WANTED.
I WISH to engage a person well qualified to take charge of a Fruit Garden, Nursery and Orchard, in the vicinity of this place; also, a person acquainted with Farming and the management of Stock. Families, consisting of several working hands will in both cases be desirable. None need apply but such as can come well resommended for industry, honesty and sobriety.
O. ORMSBY.
Pittsburgh, 9th February, 1813.
N. B. Wood Choppers also wanted.

TO BE SOLD,
THIRTY Acres of Land, be it more or less, in the Reserved Tract, one mile and a quarter from James Robinson's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh, on which is a good Orchard For particulars apply to WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, Stone Cutter, in Front Street, near the Methodist Meeting-house.
Pittsburgh, February 10, 1813.

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTORY.
TREVOR & ENCELL,
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have lately established a
Flint Glass Manufactory,
on the south side of the Monongahela river, opposite Wood street, Pittsburg.
Orders, for any articles in their line, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.
N. B. A generous price given for Pot or Pearl Ash.
Pittsburgh, December 21, 1812.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
TRAVELS
IN THE U. STATES OF AMERICA
IN THE YEARS
1806 & 1807, & 1809, 1810 & 1811,
Including an account of passages betwixt
AMERICA AND BRITAIN,
And Travels through various parts of
G. BRITAIN, IRELAND & UPPER CANADA,
Illustrated by Eight Maps.
By JOHN MELLISH.
ALSO,
Melish's Map of the Seat of War.
ALSO,
HAND BOOK FOR INFANTRY,
containing the first principles of Military Discipline, founded on rational method, intended to explain in a familiar and practical manner, for the use of the military force of the United States, the modern improvements in the discipline and movement of armies,
By WM. DUANE.
Duane's Hand Book for Riflemen, explaining in a familiar and practical manner, the discipline and duties of Rifle corps; conformably to the system established for the United States military force.
DUANE'S MILITARY LIBRARY, or
Compendium of the Modern Tactics.
Embracing the discipline, manoeuvres and duties of every species of troops, Infantry, Rifle Corps, Cavalry, Artillery of position, and Horse Artillery.
Duane's Military Dictionary.
Smith's Regulations for Infantry.
Pittsburgh, January 25, 1813.

TWELFTH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
FRIDAY, *January* 29.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. Grundy, from the Committee of Foreign Relations, made the following report:

The Committee to whom was refered so much of the President's message of the 4th day of November last, as relates to our Foreign Affairs.

REPORT—

That in presenting to the House at this time a view of our relations with G. Britain, it is deemed unnecessary to recite the causes, which produced the war. The wrongs which the U. S. had received from that power, for a long series of years, had already been laid before the Public, and need not again be enumerated, they were too deeply felt to have been forgotten, although they be forgiven by the American People. The U. S. having engaged in the war for the sole purpose of vindicating their rights and honor, that motive alone should animate them to its close. It becomes a free and virtuous people to give an useful example to the world.

It is the duty of a Representative government, to render a faithful account of its conduct, to its constituents. A just sensibility to great & unprovoked wrongs and indignities will justify an appeal to arms, an honorable reparation should restore the blessings of Peace; every step which they take, should be guided by a sacred regard to principle.

To form a correct estimate of the duties which the U. S. have to perform, it is necessary to take a view of the communications, which have passed between the executive of the U. S. and the British government since the declaration of war—Such a view, the Committee is persuaded, will shew distinctly the existing ground of controversy between the two nations, and the indispensable obligation on the U. S. to maintain it.

Your Committee has seen with much satisfaction, that at the moment of the declaration of war, the attention of the Executive was engaged in an effort to bring it to a speedy and honorable termination.

As early as the twenty sixth of June last, the Charge des Affairs of the United States at London was instructed to propose to the British government an armistice, to take immediate effect, on conditions which it is believed the impartial world will consider safe, honorable and advantageous to G. Britain. They were few in number and limited to positive wrongs daily practised. That the orders in Council should be repealed, and that our flags should protect our seamen were the only indispensable conditions insisted on.

Other wrongs, however great, were postponed for amicable negociation. As an inducement to the British government to forbear these wrongs, it was proposed to repeal the non-importation law and to prohibit the employment of British seamen, in the public and private vessels of the U. States; particular care was taken that these propositions should be made in a form as conciliatory, as they were amicable in substance.

Your Committee cannot avoid expressing its astonishment at the manner in which they were received. It was not sufficient to reject the proposed armistice; terms of peculiar reproach and insult were adopted to make the rejection offensive.

It happened, that almost on the same dsp, in which the U. States, after having been worn out with accumulated wrongs, had restored to the last and only remaining honorable alternative in support of their rights, the British gov't had repealed, conditionally, its orders in Council. That measure was unexpected because every application for it had failed, although repeated to the very moment it was decided on. Conditional as the repeal was, it was admitted to have removed a great obstacle to accommodation.

The other only remained: the practice of impressment. It was proposed to the British government to open an amicable negociation to provide a substitute to it, which should be considered an ample equivalent. The substitute proposed was defined, and of a character so comprehensive, as to have removed, as was presumed, every possible objection to an accommodation. The proposition before made to exclude British seamen from our service was enlarged so as to comprehend all native British subjects not already naturalized or entitled to naturalization under the laws of the United States; this was likewise rejected.

Your Committee have sought with anxiety some proof of a disposition in the British government, to accommodate on any fair condition the important difference between the two nations relative to impressment, but they have sought in vain; none is to be found either in the communications of the British minister to the American Charge des Affairs at London or in those of the Commander of the British naval forces at Halifax, made by order of his government to the Department of State. They have seen with regret, that although Lord Castlereagh professed a willingness in his government to receive and discuss amicably any proposition having in view either to check abuse in the practice of impressment or to provide a substitute to it, he not only declined entering into a negociation for the purpose, but discountenanced the expectation that any substitute could be proposed, which his government would accept. It merits notice also, though it ceased to be a cause of surprise, that in the Communication of Admiral Warren to the Department of State, the subject of the impressment was not even alluded to.

Had the Executive consented to an armistice on the repeal of the orders in Council, without a satisfactory provision against impressment, or a clear and distinct understanding with the British government to that effect, in some mode entitled to confidence, your Committee would not have hesitated to disapprove it.

The impressment of our seamen being deservedly considered a principal cause of the war, the war ought to be prosecuted until that cause was removed. To appeal to arms in defence of a right and to lay them down without securing it, on a satisfactory evidence of a good disposition in the opposite party to secure it, would be considered in no other light, than a relinquishment of it.—To attempt to negociate afterwards, for the security of such right, in the expectation that any of the arguments, which have been urged before the declaration of war and been rejected, would have more weight, after that experiment had been made in vain, would be an act of folly which would not fail to expose us to the scorn and derision of the British nation and of the world.

On a full view therefore of the conduct of the Executive in its transactions with the British government since the declaration of war, the Committee consider it their duty to express their entire approbation of it.

They perceive in it a firm resolution to support the rights and honor of their Country, with a sincere and commendable disposition to promote peace, on such just and honorable conditions as the U. States may with safety accept.

It remains therefore for the U. States to take their final attitude with G. Britain, and to maintain it with consistency, and with unshaken firmness and constancy.

The manner in which the friendly advances and liberal propositions of the Executive have been received by the British government has in a great measure extinguished the hope of amicable accommodation. It is, however, possible that the British government, after instructing Admiral Warren, to Communicate to the Department of State the repeal of the orders in Council, may have declined the arrangement proposed by Mr. Russell in the expectation that *that measure* would have been satisfactory to the U. States.

Be this as it may, your Committee consider it the duty of this House to explain to its Constituents the remaining cause of controversy, the precise nature of that cause, & the high obligation which it imposes.

From what has been stated, it appears that however great sensibility to other wrongs, the impressment of our seamen, was that alone, which prevented an armistice, and in all probability an accommodation.

Had that real interest been arranged, in a satisfactory manner, the President was willing to rely on the intrinsic justice of other claims, and the amicable spirit in which the negotiation would have been entered into, for satisfaction in their favor.

Great Britain claims a right to impress her own seamen and to exercise it in American vessels. In the practice British cruisers impress American Citizens, and from the nature of things, it is impossible that abuse should not be carried to great extent.

A subaltern or any other officer of the British navy ought not to be the arbiter in such a case. The liberty and lives of American Citizens ought not to depend on the will of such a party.

The British government has insisted that every American Citizen should carry with him the evidence of his Citizenship, and that all those not possessed of it might be impressed.

This oriterion, if not otherwise objectionable, would be so as the document might be lost, destroyed or taken from the party to whom it was granted, nor might it in all cases be entitled to respect, as it might be counterfeited, transferred, or granted to improper persons. But this rule is liable to other and much stronger objections.

On what principle does the British government claim of the U. S. so great and shameful a degradation? Ought the free Citizens of an independent power to carry with them on the main ocean, and in

their own vessels, the evidence of their freedom? And are all to be considered British subjects and liable to impressement, who do not bear with them that badge? Is it not more consistent with every idea both of public as well as of private right, that the party setting up a claim to any interest, whether it be to persons or property, should prove his right? What would be the conduct of G. Britain under similar circumstanses?—Would she permit the public ship of any other power, disregarding the rights of their flag, to enter on board her merchant vessels, take from them such part of their Crews, as the boarding officers thought fit, often her own subjects, exposing by means thereof their vesseis to destruction? Would she suffer such an usurpation to derive any sanction from her patient forbearance?

With the British claim to impress British seamen, the U. S. have no right to interfere, provided it be in British vessels or in any other than those of the U. States.

That American Citizens should be exempted from its operation, is all that they demand. Experience has shewn that this cannot be secured otherwise, than by the vessel in which they sail. Take from American Citizens thisbarrier which ought to be held sacred, and there is nothing to protect them against the rapacious grasp of the British navy.

This then is the extent of the demand of the U. S. a demand so just in itself, so consistent and inseperable from their rights, as an independent nation, that it has been a cause of astonishment, that it should ever have been called in question. The foundation of the British claim is, that British seamen find employment in the service of the U. States; this is represented as an evil affecting essentially the great interests of the British nation. This complaint would have more weight if sanctioned by the British example. It is known on the contrary, that it is in direct repugnance to it. G. Britain does not scruple to receive into her service all who enter into it voluntarily. If she confined herself within that limit, the present controversy would not exist. Heretofore the subjects of the most despotic powers have been left at liberty to pursue their own happiness, by honest industry, wherever their inclination led them. The British government refuses to its seamen that privilege. Let not this, then, be a ground of controversy with that nation. Let it be distinctly understood, that in case an arrangement should be made between the two nations whereby each should exclude from its service the citizens and subjects of the other, on the principles and conditons above stated, that this House will be prepared, so far as depends on it, to give it effect, and for that purpose to enact laws, with such regulations and penalties as will be adequate. With this pledge, it is not perceived on what ground the British government can persist in its claim? If British seamen are excluded from the service of the U. States, as may be effectually done, the foundation of the claim must cease. When it is known that not one British seaman could be found on board American vessels, it would be absurd to urge that fact as a motive for such impressment.

In declaring a willingness to give effect to the proposed arrangement, your committee consider it equally the duty of the house to declare, in terms the most decisive, that should the British Government still decline it, and persevere in the practice of impressment from American vessels, the U. S. will never acquiesce in that practice, but will resist it unceasingly with all their force. It is not necessary now to enquire what the course would have been with respect to impressment, in case the orders in Council had been repealed before the declaration of war—or how long the practice of impressment would have been born, in the hope that that repeal would have been followed by a satisfactory arrangement with respect to impressment.

War having been declared, and the case of impressment being necessarily included as one of the most important causes, it is evident that it must be provided for in the pacification. The omission of it in a treaty of peace, would not leave it on its former ground; it would in effect be an absolute relinquishment, an idea at which the feelings of every American must revolt. The seamen of the United States have a claim on their country for protection, and they must be protected. If a single ship is taken at sea, and the property of an American citizen arested from him unjustly, it rouses the indignation of the country. How much more deeply then ought we to be excited when we behold so many of this gallant and highly meritorious class of our fellow citizens snatched from the bosoms of their families and of their country, and carried into a cruel and afflicting bondage. It is an evil which ought not, nor which cannot be longer tolerated. Without dwelling on the sufferings of the victims, or on that wide scene of distress which it spreads among their relatives through the country, the practice is in itself in the highest degree degrading to the United States as a nation. Is incompatible with their sovereignity—it is subversive of the main pillars of their independence. The forbearance of the U. States under it has been mistaken for pusillanimity.

The British pretentions was maturing fast into a right. Had resistance been longer delayed, it might have become one Every administration remonstrated against it, in a tone which bespoke the growing indignation of the country.—Their remonstrances produced no effect It was worthy the illustrious leader of our armies, when called by the voice of his country to the head of the government, to pause rather than to recommend to his fellow citizens a new war, before they had recovered from the calamities of the late one. It was worthy his immediate successors should follow his example. In peace our free system of government would gain strength, and our happy union become consolidated. But at the last session, the period had arrived when forbearance could be no longer justified. It was the duty of congres to take up this subject in connection with the other great wrongs of which they complained and to seek redress in the only mode which become the representatives of a free people They have done so by appealing to arms, and that appeal will be supported by their constituents.

Your committee are aware that an interesting crisis has arrived in the United States, but they have no painful apprehension of its consequences. The course before them is direct. It is pointed out equally to a regard to honor, the rights and the interests of the nation. If we pursue it with firmness and vigor, relying on the aid of heaven, our succes is inevitable. Our resources are abundant; the people are brave and virtuous, and their spirit unbroken. The gallantry of our infant navy bespeaks our growing greatness on that element, & that of our troops when led to action inspires full confidence of what may be expected from them when their organization is complete.—Our Union is always more strong when menaced by foreign dangers. The people of America are never so much one family as when their liberties are invaded.

PHILADELPHIA, *Feb* 8.

LIKE BONAPARTE,

We have our *Army of the North*, and our *Army of the Centre*;

AND LIKE ENGLAND,

We have also

Our Copenhagen Armament,

Composed of *Naval* and *Military* forces, engaged in the *patriotic* service of driving the unoffending Spaniards from their possessions in Florida, in direct opposition to the laws of the United States; and no effort has hitherto been made to punish, as the law directs, those daring offenders! *Relf.*

Further information from the ARMY OF COPENHAGEN!

SAVANNAH, *January* 21.

A corps of 250 mounted riflemen, from East-Tennessee, commanded by Colonel Williams, arrived at Camp Pinckney, (Magrath's ferry) on Sunday last, and passed over immediately to the Florida side—they are composed principally of men of property, and have equipped themselves at their own expence.—They are extremely well mounted and uniformed.

FRANCE.

The Conscription of 1813.

The Senatus Consultum of September 15, decrees *that one hundred and twenty thousand Boys* of the conscription of 1813, shall be placed at the disposition of the minister of war for recruiting the army. They shall be taken from among the French born between the 1st of January and the 31st of December 1793.

Seventeen thousand Boys, also from the conscription for 1813, shall be applied to replace the men wanting to complete the cohorts of the national guard—the minister of war will call for them as there may be occasion. This has been approved by the Emperor.

NAVAL DEFENCE.

A joint committee of both houses of the Massachusetts legislature, were appointed and have reported in favour of building a SHIP OF THE LINE, of 74 guns, to be called the MASSACHUSETTS—and that the same, when completed and equipped, be offered to the government of the United States, to be employed by them during the present war with Great-Britain.

A valuable prize.—Arrived at Port Penn, on Monday, (says the Philadelphia Gazette of the 3d inst.) the Lady Johnson, an ordnance transport from London, a prize to the French privateer Comet, laden with 40 pieces battering cannon, a large quantity of Congreve rockets, 3000 barrels prepared gunpowder, (90 pounds in each cask) a number of musquetry and accoutrements in boxes, cordage in abundance, and a variety of other articles consisting of munitions of war. The Lady Johnson sailed from London for Quebec with the above valuable cargo for the supply of the British armies in Canada.

In the House of Assembly of the Legislatuae of New-Jersey, on Thursday the 21st of January, the Speaker presented the following message from the Commander in Chief:

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey.

In all times of war, it is not only the right, but the first, and perhaps the indispensable duty, of those members of the state to whom the administration of its affairs are committed, to provide for its security and defence in due season, according to existing circumstances and the means which may be in their power—a deep sense of the imperative nature of this obligation, constrains me to make, with all possible respect, the following communication, to the end that the early attention of the legislature may be drawn to this all important subject.

It appears that the arms now in the hands of those of the militia, which are best provided, are generally unfit for the service of the field, and that those which have been received from the U. States, are of such description as not to be relied on. Besides arms and equipments, proper instructions and previous arrangements are absolutely necessary, both for true economy and real efficiency. Hostile fleets may be expected, whose adventurous marines and soldiers have ability, and possibly may find motives for bringing sudden warfare into places exposed, accessible, and abounding in what they need. In New-Jersey there is an extensive frontier thus assailable, and a willing militia, although unprepared and unprovided in many particulars. The slow results of drafting would afford no timely aid, on such emergencies, and hasty assemblages of men, without order, would tend to confusion, and might bring perhaps as much distress as aid to the unhappy sufferers.

That portion of the militia which compose the uniform companies, might be organized for rapid movements, trained and kept ready for actual service on short notice, at a very moderate expence, from whence, under suitable encouragement, an efficient force might be always drawn forth in the first instance, not only for defence of the state, but for aid and support for adjoining posts, on whose safety its security immediately depends, to continue, if necessary, until relieved by other militia or regular forces, or both, as circumstances may require.

A report of the Adjutant General, and a report of the Quarter Master General, are transmitted herewith.

I avail myself of the present opportunity to assure the honorable legislature that I shall, as far as may be required, give my most zealous aid, in carrying into execution, according to their intentions, whatever measures their wisdom may adopt.

AARON OGDEN.

Trenton, January 21, 1813.

Adjutant General's Office, Jan. 21, 1813.

SIR—In compliance with "General Orders," issued on the 16th November last, "for all the uniformed companies, whether of cavalry, artillery, light infantry, or riflemen, within the state, to hold themselves in readiness to take the field, upon a short notice; and to make returns of the present state of their companies, both as to men and their munitions;" I have the honor to report to the Commander in Chief, that there has been received in this office, returns of sixteen troops of cavalry, amounting to six hundred and forty-four. From eleven companies of artillery, amounting to three hundred and six; from thirty companies of light infantry, amounting to eleven hundred and ten; and from seven companies of riflemen, amounting to three hundred and ten; all inclusive of officers, making a total amount of two thousand three hundred and seventy. Besides these returns, there is within my own knowledge several other companies, as well of cavalry, artillery and light infantry within the state, from which no returns have as yet been received; which I should presume, would swell the whole amount to not less than three thousand.

I have further to observe to your excellency that there appears to be a general readiness and zeal expressed by these uniformed corps, to comply with the wishes of the Commander in Chief, to take the field in defence of the state, but unfortunately, they one and all, declare, that their arms and other munitions of war, are wholly deficient for active service.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your humble servant,

JOHN BEATTY, Adj. Gen.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The House of Representatives were engaged on Saturday last, on the bill regulating seamen, &c, several amendments were proposed and rejected.—The eighth section was striken out.—This section enacts that the provisions of the act shall have no effect to any foreign nation which shall not have forbidden the employment of American citizens on board of their vessels, or who shallpermit their commanders to impress seamen sailing under the American flag.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the Ann Maria, Donaldson, from Lisbon, at this port.

LONDON, *Dec.* 20.

By the Zephyr, from Santander, dispatches, it is said have been received, addressed to government by sir Home Popham; and if we are correctly informed, their contents are peculiarly interesting. It is said that General Caffarelli who succeeded Marmont in the command of the army of Portugal, has withdrawn with the forces under his orders into France.

Among the many reports that speculation on the fate of Bonaparte has engendered, there is one stating, that two officers has lately reached Paris from the army, who related an account of Bonaparte's having been shot by Berthier; but these gentlemen were immediately arrested by the Police, and imprisoned as disseminators of false and malicious rumors.

Dispatches had been received from Lord Cathcart, dated the 23d and 25th Nov. containing an accouht of a continued serious of victories and successes obtained by the Russians over the French. On the 9th Nov. Count Orloff Dentzoff defeated a corps of the imperial guard under Gen. Barraguay D'Hillers; one division under Carpenter was nearly cut to pieces; D'Hillier's division made a rapid retreat, and Augereau, brother to the Marshal, after losing 1000 killed, surrendered the remainder, 2000 men, to capt. Phigner. On the 12th, a foraging party of the Cavalry and artillery was attacked by the same officer, who killed 2500, made 1300 prisoners of these important corps, snd took 1000 prisoners & 400 carriages chiefly ladened with stores The French in their retreat from Smolensk, under Devost, were turned by a reinforcement under PrinceGalitzin, and after fighting the fight of dispair, gave up the day with the loss of 2 generals, 58 officers, 9170 rank and file prisoners, 70 pieces of cannon and 3 standards. The baton of Devost was one of the Tropies of this glorious days. The los of killed & wounded was immense; but the strongest feature of all was the presence of Bonaparte. When the day turned, he fled and left his Army to their fate.

The French having quitted Smolensk, Marshal Kutosoff advanced an additional force to cut off the rear division under Ney. On the 17th November, about 3 in the afternoon this memorableactionbegan by an attack on the Russian line; the French under cover of a fog, advanced to the foot of the batteries; forty pieces of cannon and the whole musquetry of the line opened on them at the distance of 250 paces. Under this deluge of fire they could neither fight nor fly. A flag of truce was sent to general Millaradovitch, and at midnight the whole French corps of twelve thousand men laid down their arms. The loss in the battle was enormous. Marshal Ney was wounded; he fled and was pursued by the Cossacks across the Dieper. 3 generals of division are said to have been wounded, and upwards of 100 officers were among the prisoners. On the 15th Nov. count Wittgenstein on the Dwina, was attacked by Victor—the French were defeated with the loss of 3000 men, and retreated pursued by the cavalry. It was said that Bonaparte had shot himself on the night of the distruction of Ney's corps, but it was still more strongly reported that he had been dangerously wounded.

Letters from Berlin mentions that couriers had arrived in that City for the purpose of procuring the most eminent surgeons to administer aid to a great personage of the French Army, who had received a deep sabre-cut on the neck; & that three of the principal practitioners had gone off with all possible speed.

Marshall Kutusoff has been created Prince of Smolensk, in consequence of his brilliant achievements in the destruction of the corps of Ney and Divoust.

General Count Lambert, who commands the advance guard of Admiral Tchitchagoff, has defeated Bonaparte's advanced guard under Dombrouski, and made 3000 prisoners; the killed are in proportion.

Count Wittgenstein is at Copysse, in communication with Admiral Tchttchagoff. In his report of the 14th November, he states that he had killed a number of the enemy and taken 800 prisoners.

Accounts from the grand Army of the 23d November, states that the Prince of Smolensk was marching on Orsti and Moghilow, parallel to Bonapartes retreat Nothing could prevent the junction of all the Russian armies if necessary.

Washington, Feb. 5.

Mr. Otis from the Senate notified the House that the Senate passed the bill authorising a loan for sixteen millions of dollars, without amendment. The Supreme Court formed a quorom yesterday and commenced business. Present, Judges Marshall, Washington, Story, Livingston and Duval.

NEW-YORK, *February* 4.

The Senator appointed.—We congratulate the state of New-York and the Union, on the appointment of the Hon. RUFUS KING to the Senate of the United States, for six years from the 4th of March next. The services of this pre-eminent statesman have too long lost to the public, by his voluntary retirement to private life; and we confidently hope that he will not decline the appointment, especially at a crisis like the present, when the brighest talents and the warmest patriotism, are required to save, if possible, our afflicted and sinking country.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

FRIDAY, *February* 19, 1813.

A letter from an Officer in the North Western Army, to his friend in this place dated, Miami Rapids, February 12, 1813, received by the Express post, on Wednesday last, says, "Spies whom Gen. Harrison had sent out to obtain information, returned here on the 10th, and stated, that they had discovered a party of British and Indians, supposed about six hundred. Gen. Harrison immediately held a consultation with his Officers, it was determined to detach a party in pursuit of them—volunteers were required, and 1500 immediately paraded. The Command was assigned to Col. Ford of the Pennsylvania, and Col. Connel the Virginia militia. After marching on the ice about 27 miles, it was ascertained that the enemy had heard of us, and had precipitately retreated to Malden, so that we had the mortification of returning without chastising their insolence—It is generally thought that Malden will be the first object with the General, and it is probable we may move from this place on that route to-morrow; at all events we shall in a few days.

"It is now reduced to a certainty that in the action at the River Raisin on the 22d ult. our loss in killed and wounded does not exceed one hundred and eighty—about two hundred escaped, and the rest, probably six hundred, are prisoners——the loss of the enemy in killed and wounded exceed four hundred—there never was greater bravery displayed than by the American's—they drove the enemy several miles, and obliged them to spike their Cannon, and would have been victorious, had they not been overpowered by the arrival of reinforcements from Malden."

The legislature of this state have passed a law, ordering 200 dollars to be immediately paid out of the state treasury to Gen. St. Clair, and 200 dollars a year during his life. This honorable conduct of the legislature is a severe censure on the mean and dishonest policy of Congress, who, even withhold, from this old and faithful servant of the public, money he advanced when the clouds of adversity hung heavy over our country.

A law has been passed by the legislature of Kentucky, at their late session allowing seven dollars per month, in addition to the present pay, to every soldier of the militia of that state, who will serve for two months after the time expires for which he has been called into service.

Another law has been passed by the same legislature, authorizing the Governor to organize and detach for immediate service, any number of the militia of the state, not exceeding three thousand, for any term of service not more than six months, from the time of rendezvous, and, the Governor may accept of the service of volunteer companies, to make up the number of men required, and commission the officers—these men are to be subject to the requisition of the general government, and shall be liable to be marched to any place where the exigencies of the present war may require.

It is known, that Gen. Winchester commanding the left wing of the North Western Army, despatched Col. Lewis of the Kentucky militia, with 600 men on the 17th ult. to dispossess the British and Indians of a position they had taken at French town, on the river Raisin. We now lay before our readers Colonel Lewis's official letter to Gen. Winchester, detailing the particulars of the expedition.

Camp at French Town, Jan. 20, 1813 *on the river Raisin.*

BRIGADIER GEN. WINCHESTER

SIR,

In obedience to your order I proceeded on the march with the detachment under my command, to Presquisle on the 17th inst. where the reinforcement under the command of lieut. colonel Allen arrived at 7 o'clock, P. M. on the 18th. As I informed you it was my determination, we set out for the camp of the enemy at this village. From an early start together with the advantage of a passage on the ice of the lake, and the rapid march we made, we were enabled to meet them by 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

When we were within three miles of the enemy, correct information was obtained that they were prepared to receive us. Having arranged the troops in the following order, they were directed to prepare for action; the right wing composed of the companies commanded by captains M'Cracken, subalterns lieutenant Williamson and ensign M'Clary captain Bledsoe, subalterns ensign Morrison (acting as lieut.) and ensign Chrisman captain Matson, subalterns ensign Nash (acting as lieut.) and ensign Cardwell. The left wing composed of the companies commanded by captain Hamilton subalterns lieut. Moore, and ensign Herron; captain Williams, subalterns lieut. Higgins and ensign Harrow; captain Kelley, subalterns lieutenant M'Guire and ensign Rash. The centre composed of the companies commanded by captain Hightower, (17th United States regt.) subalterns lieutenant Holder and ensign Butler; captain Collier, subalterns lieut. Story, and ensign Fleet; captain Sebree subalterns lieutenant Rull, and ensign Bowles. Lieutenant Colonel Allen commanded the right wing; Major Graves the left; and Major Madison the centre. Captain Ballard (acting as major) was placed in advance of the whole, with two companies, one commanded by captain Hickman, subaltern lieutenant Chrisman the other by captain Graves, subaltern lieut. Comstock, and also captain James with his spies. In this order we proceeded within a quarter of a mile of the enemy, when they commenced a fire on us with a howitzer, from which no injury was received. The line of battle was instantly formed, and the whole dress-

ent ordered to move on the direction of
the enemy without delay. The river at
this time being between us and the ene-
my's lines, we succeeded well in cross-
ing it, though the ice in many places
was extremely slippery. Having cross-
ed, at the instant the long roll was beat,
(the signal for a general charge) when I
ordered major Graves and major Madi-
son to possess themselves of the houses
and picketing, about which the enemy
had collected, and where they had placed
their cannon. This order was executed
in a few minutes, and both their battali-
ons advanced amidst an incessant shower
of bullets, neither the picketing nor the
fencing, over which they had to pass,
retarded their progress to success; the
enemy were dislodged in that quarter—
meantime, colonel Allen fell in with them
at a considerable distance to the right,
when after pursuing them to the woods,
(a distance of more than half a mile) they
then made a stand with their howitzer
and small arms, covered by a chain of
enclosed lots and a group of houses;
having in their rear a thick brushy wood
full of fallen timber—I directed brigade
Garrard (one of my aids) to instruct ma-
jor Graves and Madison, to possess them-
selves of the wood on the left, and to
move up towards the main body of the
enemy as fast as practicable, to divert
their attention from colonel Allen. At
the moment the fire commenced with the
battalions, the right wing advanced—The
enemy was soon driven from the fences
and houses, and our troops began to en-
ter the wood after them. The fight now
became close and extremely hot on the
right Wing—The enemy concentrated
the chief of their forces of both kinds to
force the line. They were still kept mo-
ving in retreat, although slowly, our men
being much exhausted. My orders to
Major Graves and Madison, were execu-
ted with dispatch and succes——which
joined with the exertions of col Allen's
line completely routed the enemy—The
distance they retreated before us, was
not less than two miles, and every foot of
the way under a continual charge—The
battle lasted from three o'clock till dark
—The detachment was then drawn off in
good order, and encamped at the place
which the enemy had first occupied be-
ing the best for the camp then near us.

The gallant conduct of Lieutenant col. Allen during every charge of this warmly contested action, has raised for him no ordinary military merit. Majors Grave & Madison, deserve high praise for their unceasing attention to orders, and the energy and dispatch with which they executed them.

Capt Ballard led the van with great skill and bravery. I take this opportunity of tendering my most hharty thanks to brigade-major Garrard, captain Smith & adjutant M'Coher, who acted as my aids. for the great support they gave me during the whole of the action. The company officers acted with great bravery—it would be an almost endless task to particularize all those who distinguished themselves; for as all had an opportunity so to do, there was none but what accepted it: there was not a solitary instance of a retreat on our part: Both officers and soldiers supported the double characters of Americans and Kentuckians. I have not been able to ascertain the exact force of the enemy, but from the best information, there was between eighty and one hundred British troops and about four hundred Indians. Major Reynolds was present, and it is understood commanded the whole; the number of their killed and wounded is unknown, we having left the woods after dark, so that not only during the battle, but after night they had an opportunity of bearing off all, except those left on the field where the action first commenced, say about fifteen; but from the blood, the trails of bodies dragged off, and the reports from the people who live near this place the slaughter must have been great. One Indian and two of the Canadian militia were taken prisoners. So steady and composed were our men in the assaults, that while the enemy were killed or driven from the houses, not a woman or child was hurt.

Our loss is, killed 12, and 55 wounded, one has since died; enclosed is a list of their names, also a list of public stores taken from the enemy.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) WILL. LEWIS,
Commandant of the Detachment.

DIED lately, at Dayton in the state of Ohio, of a wound he received in the battle of Mississinewa, Mr. ROBERT CAMPBELL, a private in Capt. Markle's troop of volunteer cavalry, from Westmoreland county.

CURIOUS PREDICTIONS—The following remarkable Predictions of Cesaire, Bishop of Arles, in the year 542, which the events of the French revolution have so amply fulfilled, however curious the fact may appear were actually recorded in the Royal Library at Paris, in a book entitled Liber Marabilis, from which it was extracted about 40 years since, by Sir *John Lawson*, Bart. of Brough Hall, in Yorkshire.

"The Administrators of the Kingdom (France) shall be so blended, that they shall leave it without defenders.

The hand of God shall extend itself all over them, and over all the rich.

"All the nobles shall be deprived of their estates.

"A division shall spring up in the church of God; and there shall be two husbands, the one true, & the other adulterous. The legitimate husband shall be put to flight.

"There shall be a great carnage; and as great an effusion of blood as in the days of the Gentiles.

"The universal Church, and all the world, shall deplore the destruction of a most celebrated city, the capital and mistress of France.

"The altars of the temple shall be destroyed; the holy Virgins outraged, shall fly from their monasteries.

"The church pastors shall be driven from their seats; and the church shall be stripped of her temporal goods.

"But at length, the Black Eagle and Lion shall appear, coming from far countries.

"Woe be unto thee, oh! city of opulence! thou shalt at first rejoice; but thine end shall come

"Woe be unto thee, oh! city of philosophy—Thou shalt be subjected.

"A captive King, humbled even to confusion—shall at last recover his Crown."

R. & J. PATTERSON,

Have received by the last mail, the first number of a new periodical work, published at Burlington, (N. J.) entitled,

THE QUARTERLY
THEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE,
AND
RELIGIOUS REPOSITORY:

conducted principally by members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Extract from the Prospectus.

"A periodical work intended to subserve," as this does, "the interests of our common christianity, cannot fail of being useful, and, we trust, acceptable also to religious readers of every denomination. That it may fully answer this end, nothing acrimonious, nothing illiberal, nothing fanatical, will be admitted into its pages. It will be conducted on the great and leading principles of religion as taught by the primitive church, and restored at the reformation. Scripture alone shall be the standard and criterion of its orthodoxy and ethicks."

The copious selection of religious biography, (lives of Usher and Fenelon) Theological essays, miscellaneous intelligence, biblical, moral, civil, literary, foreign and domestic, contained in this first number justify an expectation that it will amply reward those patrons, who have a taste for writings, that mingle the dulci and utili—that delight and edify—that soothe the cares and pains of age, and fill the minds of youth with useful, moral and religious science.

To members of the Episcopal Church, this work must be particularly interesing, as it is probably the first of the kind offered for their particular aid, in Pittsburgh and its vicinity; while christians of other denominations may also find in it abundant matter to repay them for supporting it with their names.

The first number contains one very interesting anecdote, (not seen, it is believed, in the western country before) viz:—part of a conversation which the Rev. Mr. Wilson had with Bellingham (the assassin of Mr. Perceval) the day previous to his execution.

Persons, wishing to judge for themselves, whether this new work be worthy of their support, can see it by calling at the Bookstore, corner of Fourth and Wood Streets, where it will constantly be kept for some weeks, as there is but one copy in town.

CONDITIONS.

I. Each number shall consist of about 224 octavo pages: a number to be issued quarterly.

II. A life of some eminent Christian—A Homily of the Church, with some few alterations from the original text; and one or two select or unpublished Sermons on some very interesting and practical subject, shall appear in each Number.—To these shall be added, Original Essays—Reviews of new and important Religious publications, foreign and domestick—The spirit of all the principal Religious periodical works of Europe—Select Poetry—Literary and Philosophical Intelligence Religious Intelligence—View of public affairs, consisting merely of a statement of known events.

III. The work shall be delivered to Subscribers at FIVE DOLLARS per annum, payable on delivery of the third number.

IV. It shall be printed on a handsome new type, and on fine paper. A title page and a table of contents shall accompany every second number.

A STRAY.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living on Montour's run, Moon township, Allegheny county, near Jeffery's Town, a Bay FILLY, rising two years old, no mark perceivable. The owner may have her again, by applying to

SAMSON WARDEN.

January 27, 1813.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two Apprentices to the
APOTHECARY & DRUG BUSINESS.

Apply to
J. P. AND J. W. SKELTON
Pittsburgh, November 24, 1812.

A Splendid Hot-Pressed Edition of Macklin's Celebrated Bible.

Joseph Delaplaine, and Murray, Draper, Fairman, & Co.

PROPOSE TO PUBLISH BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A SPLENDID HOT-PRESSED EDITION,

OF

THE HOLY BIBLE,

In Royal Quarto.

TO BE EMBELLISHED WITH TWO HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS,

FROM PICTURES AND DESIGNS BY THE MOST EMINENT FOREIGN AND AMERICAN ARTISTS.

THE WHOLE OF THE ENGRAVINGS TO BE EXECUTED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF

Murray, Draper, Fairman, & Co.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE BIBLE being incomparably the most valuable of Books, cannot be too widely diffused among mankind; and is, beyond all other works, entitled to appear in a magnificent style. Although the sacredness and importance of the matter it contains, cannot be enhanced by the elegance of the manner in which it is recorded, it may notwithstanding, be rendered more captivating, and thereby more deeply impressive in its effects on the minds of those by whom it is consulted. These sentiments, being in their nature almost self-evident; will not, it is believed, be doubted by any professor of the Christian Religion. On the other hand, the support they will receive cannot fail to be extensive and weighty; for they will meet with an advocate in the breast of every one acquainted with the worth of the sacred volume. Nor have these sentiments been hitherto only conceived and cherished by the friends of holy writ, merely under the Character of an abstract truth. On sundry occasions, they have assumed the form and exercised the influence of a practical principle.—In other Countries, artists have felt them, an enlightened Publick have given them their sanction, even monarchs themselves have adopted and patronized them, and they have thus become a source of national advancement in piety and taste. Hence it is, that, among other superb editions, the world is in possession of *Macklin's Bible*, which is justly regarded as the most correct and beautiful specimen of typography that has ever issued from the Press in any Country. No other work has been heretofore deemed worthy of appearing under an exterior so exquisitely ornamented.—Enriched by every excellence and decorated by every elegance which the press, the pencil, and the graver can bestow, it may be properly valued as a combination of rare talents, in which taste and fancy are happily united with classical knowledge, and refined judgement, and will forever remain a splendid monument of the state of the arts in Europe at the close of the 18th Century.

Having spoken of Macklin's edition of the Bible, in terms of such high and unqualified admiration, it might be thought, perhaps presumptive in the present Editors, to allledge that theirs will rival it in elegance. They will be permitted, however to observe, that they have selected that magnificent work as their model, and that they will sedulously endeavor to profit by its beauties; nor are they without a hope, that the Copy will be, in all respects, equal, if not superior to the original. They venture, at least, to assert with confidence, that the difference in point of execution, whether graphical, or typographical, will bear no proportion to the difference in price. The British edition, being in Imperial Crown Quarto, contains three thousand pages, and one hundred and eighty engravings, and costs five hundred dollars; whereas the proposed American edition, being nearly of the same dimensions, and containing 2000 pages, and 200 engravings, will be delivered to its patrons at one hundred and seventy five dollars,

The Editors will further observe, that their edition of the Bible will be *American;* for every thing appertaining to it will be of domestick origin—the production of Citizens of the United States. The types, which will be of the newest, and most approved pattern, will be Cast for the special purpose, by the ablest artists in the City of Philadelphia. The Ink and Paper will also be of superior quality; and all the engravings will be executed in our own Country. For the accomplishment of this lattet object, the most distinguished American artists will be employed; and, that they may have every opportunity and encouragement to execute the work in a masterly style, nothing reasonable shall be denied them, either on the score of compensation or time. That nothing may be wanting to render the proposed edition of the Scriptures as elegant, and at the same time, as useful as possible, it will be printed, with the most scrupulous regard to correctness and accuracy, and will be *Hot-Pressed.*—With these arrangements, which shall be all carried into effect with diligence and fidelity, the Editors flatter themselves that they will be able to lay before the Publick a performance, which will merit the denomination of a *National Work*—a work, which, among the various motives contributing to its encourangement may enlist in its favor a spirit of patriotism.

It would be superfluous to attempt to illustrate or enforce by means of argument, what every one already feels and acknowledges as a practical truth. From this consideration, the Editors will not dwell on the pleasure and advantage which enlightened Christians derive from examining correct Prints, and Paintings, founded on well selected passages, from the Holy Scriptures. It is through this medium, that the various personages mentioned in the sacred writings, whether they be held forth as Patterns to be imitated, or as objects to excite our abhorrence of vice, are most impressively represented to our view; and it is in this way that the human mind is most forcibly carried back to former ages, and made to dwell with the clearest perception and the liveliest interest on those memorable and important scenes and transactions, which relate to the high and holy purposes of man's salvation.

There is yet, another ground on which the Editors venture to hope, that the work, they have in view will meet with Patronage, in consideration of the engravings it will contain. It is the encouragement it will offer to an important department of the fine arts in our own country. Allusion is here made to the arts of designing and engraving. For these elegant studies, which are so happily calculated to refine the taste, correct the morals, and elevate the sentiments and character of a nation, there appears to exist a peculiar talent among the people of the United States.

EDITORS.

CONDITIONS.

I. This Bible will be published in fifty numbers (royal quarto) hot-pressed; to be neatly and substantially put up in boards. Each number to contain about forty pages letter-press.

II. It will be embellished with two hundred Prints, from pictures and designs by the most eminent foreign and American artists. The whole of the engravings will be executed in this Country, in the best style. Before the Prints, suitable paper will be placed, to secure them from injury,

III. A number will be published every six weeks, till the whole is completed.

IV. The Price for each number will be Three Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable on its delivery.

V. The work will be comprised in Five Volumes—ten numbers to Constitute a volume.

VI. The first number will be put to Press as soon as a sufficient patronage is obtained to warrant it.

*** Macklin's Bible was published in London in seventy numbers, and contains one hundred and eighty engravings. The proposed American edition will contain two hundred engravings. This additional number of twenty Prints, which will be given in the American edition, the Editors have conceived the propriety of offering, in order to afford an opportunity to our most celebrated Painters in this Country, of displaying their abilities in historical painting. These additional prints will be executed, therefore, from original paintings, by American artists, founded on particular parts of holy writ.

This Bible will be printed in fifty numbers; a number to be published every six weeks: a form of publishing which was adopted by Macklin, and which the present Editors have thought proper to follow, in order to enable all classes of Society to possess it; for it will be readily perceived, that it will be within the means of every person to pay the small sum of Three Dollars and Fifty Cents, at such distant periods.

The names of the Patrons will be printed with the work.

In sending the work to distant subscribers, the utmost care and attention will be paid to pack it in such manner as to prevent injury by rubbing.

☞ As the Editors have resolved to Print no more than the number of Copies actually subscribed for, the subscription must be closed, therefore, positively, when the first number is put to Press.

Those at a distance who wish to obtain this work, will please to forward their subscriptions, and they will be attended to.

The editors think it proper to state that the engraving will be under the superintendence of, and executed by, Murray Draper, Fairman, and Co. with the assistance of William S. Leney, Alexander Lawson, David Edwin, John Vallace, Cornelius Tiebout, Benjamin Tanner, Francis Kerney, Peter Maverick, John Boyd, William Kneass, and other distinguished American artists.

The whole of the paper will be made at the Brandywine paper-mill, by Messers. Thomas Gilpin and Co.

The tragical part will be executed by Mr. William Brown, who prints the American edition of the New Edinburgh Encyclopædia, for Parker & Delaplaine. No pains will be spared, nor attentions wanted, on the part of Mr. Brown, to execute the work in the most correct manner and masterly style.

The Types will be made for the special purpose in Philadelphia, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson, who will use their best endeavours to exhibit the most elegant letter and approved pattern.

Those who may wish to have the work bound in volumns, in a uniform manner and superior style, are informed that Mr. William W Potter has engaged to bestow uncommon attention to this object, and pledges himself to equal London binding in strength and elegance.

Subscriptions will be received by Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum, Booksellers.
Pittsburgh, Feb, 16, 1813.

A STRAY.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, on the head waters of Peter's creek, a bald faced sorrel *Horse*, about 15 hands high, 12 years old this spring, shod all round, a saddle mark on hs back, the near hind foot white, no other mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

THOMAS BLACK.

February 13, 1813.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
BOOKSELLERS, PITTSBURGH.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Sketches Historical and Descriptive of Louisiana—by Major Amos Stoddard.

Traits of Nature—by Miss Burney, a novel.

Calamities of Authors, including some Inquiries respecting their Moral and Literary Characters—by I. D'Israeli.

History of the Countess of C——, who was confined in a dungeon under ground, by her unrelenting husband, whom she saw but *once* during her imprisonment of *nine* years, in which course of time she frequently suffered the severity of extreme *hunger, thirst* and *cold*. But happily, a few days before the tyrant's death, he discovered the secret of her subterraneous abode to a friend; from which she was soon after released by her *parents*—from the French of Madame de Genlis.

Chesterfield, Traverstie, or School for Modern Manners; embellished with six caricatures, engraved from original drawings—by Rowlandson.

February 12, 1813.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber has removed his Traveller's Inn, to that commodious Brick house next door to the former stand of the Travellers Inn, where he continues to keep Entertainment for Travellers, and transacts business on commission as usual.

He has now on hand a quantity of
BAR IRON, CASTINGS & SALT,
Which will be sold low for cash.

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Maysville, (Ky.) January 20, 1812. ly

FOR SALE.

A Fount of English.
A Fount of Brevier.

Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NOTICE.

The subscriber proposes transacting business as an agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the state, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WM. WALLACE.

Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. ly

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
PITTSBURGH,
(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,
DR ROGERS'S
Vegetable Pulmonic DETERGENT.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THERE is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the practitioner, than the fact, that many of the most difficult and incurable complaints originate in neglected *colds*. In a climate as variable as ours, where the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention, to guard against this subtle and dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine, or are able and willing to bestow. Hence the vast number of patients afflicted with coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, consumptions & other affections, and hence the farrago of rational and absurd remedies, cried up by the learned and illiterate. The many cases of the kind, which fell under my observation, the preposterous composition of inflaming drugs, which are in vogue, the disappointments I experienced in practice from remedies highly recommended, and my own predisposition to pulmonic complaints, were strong inducements for me to consider, whether a compound consisting of mild vegetable substances could not be invented, more free from the well founded objections of practitioners, and better calculated to avert the threatening destruction of the lungs.

I have the satisfaction now to offer to the public such a remedy, under the name of the VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT, well adapted to various constitutions and habits, and to declare with the fullest confidence, that I found this composition in a great variety of cases far superior to others intended to answer the same purpose. Aware of the impossibility of universal remedies, destitute of the despicable and versatile talents of a Charlatan, I am too proud of the character of an honest man, ever to desire to profit by the ignorance of the sick and afflicted, and whilst I confine the use of my medicine to the effects of a suppressed perspiration in their incipient state only, I flatter myself with the hope, that this candid appeal to the understanding of an enlightened public will insure to my discovery a better fate and longer life, than the greater part of the boasted panaceas deserve. I am perfectly satisfied, that such practitioners, who have frequently to combat the effects of suppressed perspiration, and do not neglect the use of the lancet and other evacuations, whenever they are indicated, will place this medicine, provided they give it a fair and impartial trial, in the list of their most favorite remedies; that families will substitute it for the heating elixir paregoric and asthmatic, for their cough drops, pectoral balsams and syrups; and that the manifest benefit derived by such, who use it according to my directions, will prove a far better test of its value and usefulness, than ever so many certificates I could palm upon a discerning public.

GEORGE ROGERS.

CERTIFICATES.

New-York Dec. 28, 1809.

I George Hunter, of this city, Front-street, No. 150, do certify and declare upon every thing that is sacred, (and hundreds can testify to the same,) that for several years past, I have been afflicted with an affection in the lungs, and thro' the colder seasons of every year, have been exercised with a severe and almost incessant cough, a discharge of large quantities of phlegm and mucus alternate thrown off, but in the hot season of every year, my cough has been somewhat abated until the last past, which continued until the month of August with unabated severity, at length I bled profusely from the lungs, and continued so to do for four days with intervals of abatement until my life was despaired of by two eminent physicians of this city. At length I was induced to try Dr. Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, recommended for affections of the lungs, and to this valuable medecine I can sincerely say I think I owe my life; for a few doses checked the bleeding, and a few cakes of it restored me to the enjoyment of a very unusual degree of bodily health, and I have continued so to this day.

I have deen thus particular in writing that the public may be induced to try the efficacy of so valuable a medicine for complaints for which it is prescribed.

GEORGE HUNTER

TO THE PUBLIC.

The great benefit which I have experienced from Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and in a firm persuasion that it may afford relief to others, induce me to make every laudable exertion for its distribution.

For five years preceding the last of December, 1807 in consequence of taking a violent cold, I had been afflicted with the asthma, a disorder which I conceived to be hereditary, my father and grand father both having suffered greatly from it.—— The disorder increased rapidly upon me In September 1807, a severe cold brought on a violent couch, and the disorder assuming an aspect more serious and alarming than at any former period, I was confined, and extremely debilitated and emaciated. Such was the irritability of my lungs, I was obliged to use the greatest caution in the act of respiration. After a free use of Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, for about two months, I was perfectly relieved from the dreadful cough which had afflicted me, and completely cured of every symptom of the Asthma. In short, blessed be God, I have continued in sound health ever since As these facts may be important to those unfortunate individuals who are suffering from the same disorder, I have been thus particular in their detail. And I do not hesitate to declare my conviction, both from my own experience, and from observing its effect on others, that Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, is an easy safe and effectual remedy for coughs and asthmas, and is the greatest antidote to all pulmonic complaints, that the world ever witnessed

JACOB W. BREWSTER.

Northampton (Mass.) Jan. 1809.

*** Certificates of the various and astonishing cures performed by this Medicine may be seen at the Drug Shop of Messrs. J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood Streets.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable
POTASH,
delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Thomas and John Cromwell Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent, for the Bridgeport Glass Company*
August 6th, 1812.

CASH

Will be given for a quantity of
FLOUR, WHISKY, HARD SOAP, AND CANDLES.

E. DENNY.

Pittsburgh, September 15, 1812.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronting on Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *William Shiras*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 23, 1812.

LOTS FOR SALE,

IN the town of *Sidneyville*, situate on the beatifull level nearly opposite to Pittsburgh; they are large and well accommodated with streets and alleys; also a few out lots and coal-lots, which are very convenient for persons residing in *Sidneyville, Birmingham* or *Pittsburgh.*—— The coal lots independent of the coal, are well situate, of a rich soil and some of them contain a large quantity of Limestone. The quality and conveniencies of these lots, and the importance of early securing a situation in *Sidneyville* is well known to the inhabitants of *Pittsburgh.*

The situation of *Sidneyville* is little inferior to that of *Pittsburgh*, and only seperated from it by the Monongahala river Its contiguity therefore to Pittsburgh, independent of every other consideration, unquestionably renders its lots an object to purchasers. It would be advisable for those who particularly solicited the sale of these lots, to apply immediately as it is more than probable that all who want cannot be accommodated. The plan of the lots can be seen, and the terms of sales made known, by applying to *John Mc'Donald Wood street Pittsburgh*, who is fully authorised to sell.

ISAAC GREGG.

September 17, 1812.

JAMES BROWN, ABNER BARKER,
AND
JAMES R. BUTLER,

Have entered into partnership, for the purpose of establishing in Pittsburgh, a Manufacture of

HARDWARE,

which they intend to go on an extensive plan; Particularly, they intend making cut and forged Nails, of every description —a large assortment of which they have now on hand, and which they offer, by wholesale and retail, on moderate terms. It is intended, in a few weeks, to improve the quality of cut nails, so that they will answer every purpose of those which are forged, in addition to which they will drive incomparably better.–Said company intend also to manufacture *Scythes, Sickles, Cutting and drawing Knives. Axes, Screw-Augurs*, and indeed edged tools generally.

They intend likewise to make all articles in the Blacksmith and Whitesmith way, as soon as workmen can be procured.

Therefore, Artificers in Brass and Iron, possessing competent skill and dexterity in their respective branches, and being of good moral character, are hereby informed, that they will meet with good encouragement by applying to said company.

BROWN, BARKER, & BUTLER.

Pittsburgh, June 1, 1812. *tf*

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit*, and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company*, printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.

PITTSBURGH SILVER PLATE
MANUFACTORY,
Third between Market and Wood streets near the Hay Scales.

HAZLETON, COLBY & CO.

Respectfully inform the public, that they have commenced the
SILVER PLATING BUSINESS
in this place, where they manufacture and intend to keep constantly for sale, all kinds of Saddlery, Coach and Harness Mounting, &c.

They also intend to manufacture and keep for sale Tinn'd Stirrups and Bridle Bitts.

From a perfect knowledge of their profession, and strict attention to business, they hope to merit a share of public patronage.

Orders from any parts of the U. States thankfully received and punctually attended to by Messrs. *Sutton & M'Nickle*, at their wholesale ware house, on the bank of the Monongahela, between Market and Wood streets, who are duly commissioned for the execution of all orders for any articles in the above line.

***One or two apprentices wanted to the above business.

Pittsburgh, January 14, 1813. *3m*

ORIGINAL PATENT AND *FAMILY MEDICINES.*

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

Messrs. Michael Lee &c.

Your Anti-bilious pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from headache, pains in the back, lassitude etc.— If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.

DANIEL CONN.
Airquith st.

Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee &c.

I have taken but two doses of your anti-bilious pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomack, giddinesr, etc. which has troubled me for some time.

I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

G. C. COLLINS.

Baltimore, July 13. 1810.

LEE'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body.

Messrs. Michael Lee &c.

Observing that my son, 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing (something frequently rising in histhroat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, etc. from these symptoms, I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's worm destroying lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which afforded him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say that Lee's lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms, now in use.

THOMAS PETERS.

Of the late firm of Peters and Johnston.

Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury.)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness etc.
Lee's Indian vegetable specific, for the venereal.
Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and iruptions.
Lee's Essence and extract of Mustard for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye water.
Lee's Tooth ache drops.
Lee's Damask lip salve.
Lee's Corn piaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.
Lee's Tooth powder.

The above celebrated medicines continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the proprietors, No. 98, Pitt street, Baltimore, and SUTTON AND M'NICKLE, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be made by the proprietors.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each rticle has on the out side wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

☞ At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets, containing cases of cures whose length prevent their being herewith inserted

April 28, 1812. tf

Just Published and for Sale at all the Bookstores in town, and at this Office.

(Price 12 1-2 Cents.)

ADVICE AND EXHORTATION

Addressed to the People of the Second Presbyterian Congregation, in Philadelphia, on resigning the Pastoral charge of that Congregation,

By ASHBEL GREEN, D. D.

JOHN TOWN,
COPPERSMITH,
Lately of Washington, Pennsylvania,

Wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of
COPPER AND TIN WARES.

Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction.

Prices are as reasonable as any in the place.

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business: Lads from the coun try would be preferred.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812. tf

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
PITTSBURGH, and
T. C. BARKER & CO.
CINCINNATI,
(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,
PAUL'S PATENT
COLUMBIAN OIL.

THE inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America, and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently, it is in every sense of the word *domestic;* it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that separate us, 'tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money, as there cannot be the least shadow for deception to cover this medicine, for he simply appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious, and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious, and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz—Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth-ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal bruises, Sprains and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the Summer Complaint in Children, and in weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone, Whooping Cough and Mumps.

It seems as though nature ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic and Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

The public will please to take notice, that Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the glass; the bottles sealed with my initials I. L. in red wax, and the outside label signed by me with red ink, JOHN LOVE, without which true characteristics none will be genuine.

APPOINTMENT OF AGENCY.

These are to certify, that I Thomas Paul, late of Philadelphia, now of the city of Baltimore, state of Maryland, inventor and sole proprietor of a medicine known at present by the name of Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, have appointed, and by these presents do hereby constitute and appoint Dr. John Love, of the city of Baltimore, (druggist) my sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies, for the purpose of selling or vending the aforesaid Columbian Oil; and that he is hereby authorised to appoint an agent or agents under him for the purpose aforesaid.— This agency is to continue for the space or term of seven years commencing this twenty third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, to be fully compleated and ended.

Given under my hand and seal the day and date first above written.

THOMAS PAUL, L. S.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of
GEO. G. PRESBURY.

In consequence of the above authority vested in me, arising from a contract with Mr. T. Paul, I hereby appoint the following persons the only agents for the sale of Paul's Columbian Oil—*In the city of Baltimore, Dr. Edme Dubasel, sign of the Golden Head, No.* 26, *Market street; Messrs. Henry Keerl & Son, druggists, sign of Celsus's Head, No.* 233, *Market street, near the corner of Howard street; Dr. Jesse Talbot, druggist, corner of Hanover and Market streets; Messrs. Warner & Hanna, stationers, corner of Gay & Market streets; Messrs. G. & R. Waite's Lottery Office, corner of St. Paul's Lane and Market street; A. Miltenberger, stationer, No.* 10, *sign of Franklin, N. Howard street; Messrs. John & Thomas Vance, stationers, No.* 178, *Market street; At Fell's Point, by Dr. Henry Dorry, druggist, No.* 5, *Market street, and Nathaniel Knight, stationer, Fell's street. City of Washington, Messrs. David Ott & Co. druggists. Philadelphia, Mr. Thomas Love, at Dr. Edwin A. Atlee's, No.* 78, *north Fourth street; John Y. Bryant, druggist, corner of Second and Pine streets; Jeremiah Morris, druggist, No* 293, *Market street; Stephen North, druggist, No.* 85, *High street, between Second and Third streets; Messrs. Crowl & Segar, druggists, Market street.—At New-York, Messrs. John & Thomas L. Clark, druggists, Maiden-lane; Messrs. Laurence & Keese, druggists, Pearl street: Messrs. G. & R. Wait's, Nos.* 38 *and* 64, *Maiden-lane. York Town Dr. John Fisher, druggist. Annapolis, Messrs. Childs and Shaw. Georgetown, Dr. John Ott, druggist. Alexandria, Dr. R. Little, druggists. Lancaster, Dr. Samuel Fahnestock, druggist. Harrisburgh, Dr. John C. Weistling, druggist. Easton, Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, druggist. Petersburgh, (Va.) Messrs. Love and Cutler, druggists. Hagerstown, Dr. Frederick Miller, druggist. Frederick-town, Dr. John S. Miller, druggist. Winchester, Messrs. John & Abraham Miller, druggists. Hanover, Messrs. Frederick & William Sauerman, druggists. Carlisle, Dr. John Fahnestock, druggist. Rock-Ville, Montgomery county, Mr. Price Gassaway.*

DIRECTIONS FOR TAKING SAID OIL.

For gout, rheumatism, spleen, and sciatic pains, take from 15 to 25 drops, as the case may be, on a litl sugar, twice or three times a day, and anoint the part affected with the oil.

For debilitated constitutions and consumptions, pains in the breast, colds, coughs, internal bruises or sprains, take from 15 to 20 drops morning, noon and night, in a little sugar.

For deafness or pain in the ear, drop in one twice or three times a day.

For external bruises, flesh wounds, scalds and burns, apply the oil lightly with a feather, and bind it up with thin soft linen cloth.

For ulcers, take 20 drops three times a day for two weeks previous to the external application, then apply the oil two or three times a day, as prescribed for burns.

For the cramp in the stomach, bilious cholic and pleurisy, take 15 drops every half hour until the complaint ceases.— Some of the oil on a warm flannel should be applied to the side.

In croup and mumps, take 5 drops every hour in molasses and vinegar, a teaspoonful of each, and anoint the throat and glands with the oil, apply flannel as in the pleurisy.

For whooping cough give a child one year old 3 drops every hour. Anoint the soles of the feet, the wrists, palms of the hands, and from the nape of the neck to the lower part of the back bone, twice a day with the oil. This continued, fear not of a speedy cure. Increase the dose in proportion to the age of the child.

For vomiting and lax, or what is commonly known by the name of summer complaint in children, to a child one year old give 5 drops every two hours in a teaspoonful of molasses, increasing the dose corresponding with the age.

In the measles the dose may be the same as for the summer complaint, in order to throw the disorder to the surface.

In dysentary or bloody flux (if a grown person) take 20 drops or more, as the constitution will bear, four times a day, in a tea cup of mullein tea or mutton broth.

For the piles of either kind, take 10 drops every three hours in a tea-cup of mullein or beef tea, and anoint the parts after every evacuation with the oil.

In phthisics or asthmatic complaints take 5 drops five or six times a day in a tablespoonful of the syrup of hoarhound, maidenhair or garlic, but particularly the first thing in the morning and at night.

For tetter worms take 20 drops morning and evening and anoint the part with the same 5 or 6 times a day.

For the tooth-ache, a few drops on a bit of lint or cotton, applied to the affected tooth will give almost instant relief.

For a rheumatic pain in the jaw, let it be well rubbed with the oil 3 or 4 times a day.

☞ Sold wholesale and retail at my Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No. 16, sign of the Mortar, Centre Market Space, where a handsome deduction will be made to those who purchase per quantity for cash. JOHN LOVE.

☞ Pamphlets containing Certificates of the numerous and important cures performed by this invaluable oil, may be had, gratis, at the Drug Shop of J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood Streets.